

SPRINGDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT



ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2013

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**BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS IN OUR
COMMUNITY**

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From the Desk of the Chief

Statistical data is a staple in addressing crime and other issues that affect our community.

The following data is a compilation of information from 2011 to 2013. This data is used by the police department to drive staffing allocations, special projects as well as directed patrols to combat identified problems.

This report is based on the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for classification of reported offenses and arrests. Call for service data and other police related activity information is contained in this report. Intra –agency data is shown in the report and is also utilized to help identify training and policy needs after analyzing the information.

Organizational Structure

The Springdale Police Department is divided into the following rank structure:

Rank	Positions Filled	Positions Allocated
Chief	1	1
Captain	4	4
Lieutenant	6	6
Sergeant	17	17
Training Officer	1	1
Detective	18	18
Patrolman	75	75
School Resource Officer	10	10
Warrants Officer	1	1
Jailer	10	10
Court Liaison	1	1
Traffic Safety	2	2
Dispatch Manager	1	1
Senior Dispatcher	3	3
Dispatcher	23	23
Terminal Agency Coordinator	1	1
Crime Analyst/NIBRS	1	1
Office Manager	1	1
Records Clerk	5	5
Secretary	3	3
Evidence Technician	1	1
Fleet Manager	1	1
Mechanic	1	1

National Incident Based Reporting System

NIBRS is an incident-based reporting system which collects data on each single crime occurrence. Data is collected on reported incidents and arrests within 22 offense categories made up of 46 specific crimes called Group A Offenses. There are also 11 Group B offense categories for reporting arrest data.

Even though the hierarchy rule does not apply to NIBRS, only one incident can be reported for "like" crimes occurring at the same time. In these cases only the most severe offense is reported.

The report will be separated in the following categories.

Section I. Crimes Against Persons

Homicide Offenses – Include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, and justifiable homicide.

Aggravated Assault – Includes any act of violence by one person against another where a weapon is used or displayed in a threatening manner or the victim suffers severe or aggravated bodily injury.

Simple Assaults – Includes any act towards another person where the victim does not suffer from aggravated injury or a weapon is not used other than hands, feet, fist, etc.

Intimidations – Conduct placing an individual in fear of injury by threats without using or displaying a weapon. This category includes charges such as domestic assault, assault, terroristic threatening, and some sections in harassment laws.

Kidnapping – An unlawful seizure or detention of another person against their will. This category also includes hostage situations.

Rape/Attempted Rape - Subcategories include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling. All categories include any sexual act involving force, threat of force, or unable to give consent due to age or mental capacity.

All Other Sex Offenses – Subcategories include incest and statutory rape.

Section II. Property Crimes

Bribery

Burglary/Breaking and Entering (structures only)

Counterfeiting/Forgery

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Embezzlement

Fraud with sub-categories of false pretense/swindle games, credit card/automatic teller machine fraud, impersonation, welfare fraud, and wire fraud.

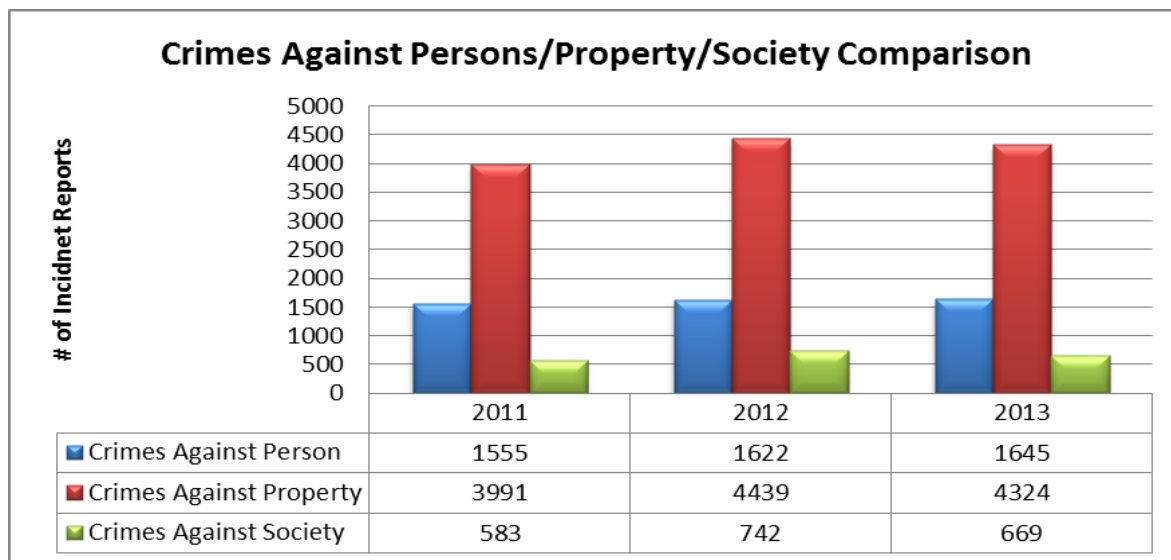
Larceny/Theft offense with sub-categories of pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft from a building (where burglary is not a factor), theft from coin-operated machines, theft from a motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories; and all other larceny.
 Motor Vehicle Theft
 Robbery
 Stolen Property Offenses

Section III. Society Crimes

Society Crimes: include crimes such as drug/narcotic violations, drug equipment violations, gambling offenses, pornography/obscene material, prostitution offenses, weapon law violations.

All other Offenses (reported only in arrest) These offenses are strictly reported by arrest only, such as: bad checks, disorderly conduct (sections that do not include violence against another), driving under the influence, drunkenness, family offenses (non-violent), liquor law violations, peeping tom, runaway, trespassing, etc

All other Incidents: These reports are processed for documentation only, such as ABC evaluation, SNAP documentation, animal bite reports, etc. and are not calculated in crime statistics.



Crimes against persons represent 25% of reported crimes in 2013. We experienced a 4% increase in simple assaults and an 8% increase in forcible sex offenses from 2012 to 2013 in the Crimes against person's category. A decrease in overall crimes against property was noted from 2012 to 2013. Crimes against society data reflect a 26% increase in reported drug violations and a 23% decrease in weapons law violations.



All other Class B offenses decreased 8% from 2012 to 2013.

Offense reports that have sufficient information to continue investigation and develop probable cause for arrest are handled by the Criminal Investigation Division. They utilize the information gathered by the patrol officer, physical evidence collected and interview skills to arrest the suspects and lead to successful prosecution.

The status descriptors are defined as:

Active: currently still under investigation

Arrest: case cleared by arrest of the suspect

Exceptional: cleared by exceptional means usually refusal to prosecute or death of a suspect.

Non Active: cases that do not have enough information or evidence for further investigation.

Referred for Warrant: completed cases sent to the Prosecutor to issue an arrest warrant.

Unfounded: cases that were determined to not be violations of the law

CASE STATUS	2011	2012	2013
ACTIVE	22	18	112
ARREST	2888	2732	2380
EXCEPTIONAL	169	155	136
NONACT	4356	4754	4493
REF WARRANT	480	486	666
UNFOUNDED	63	52	102

In 2013 the Springdale Police Department had an overall clearance rate of 41% of reported offenses with 30% cleared by arrest, 8% referred for warrants and 3% exceptionally cleared or unfounded.

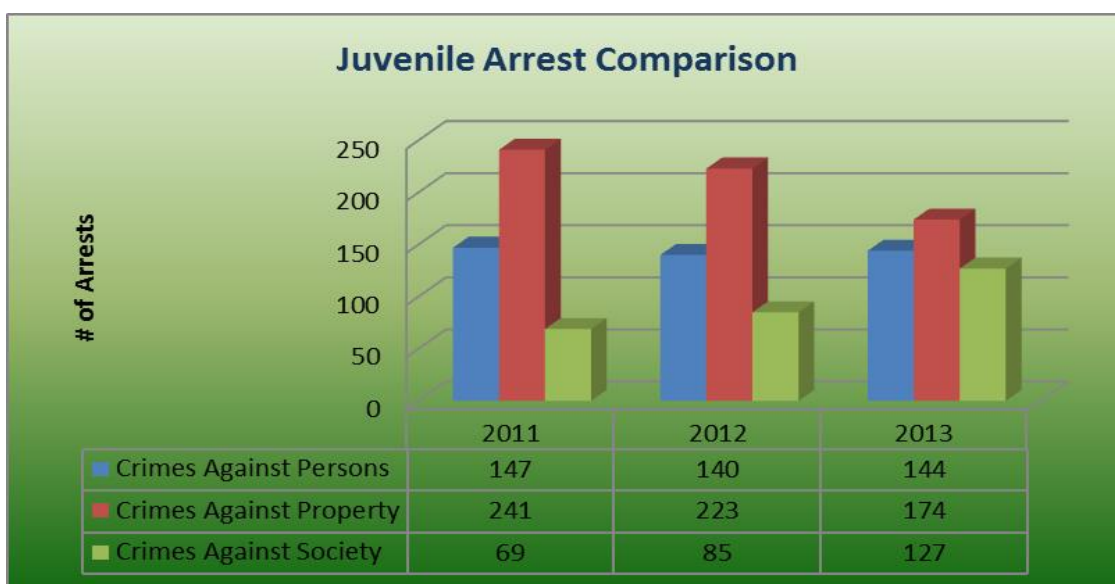
CRIME RATE COMPARISON

2011	2012	2013
107.4	112	107.9

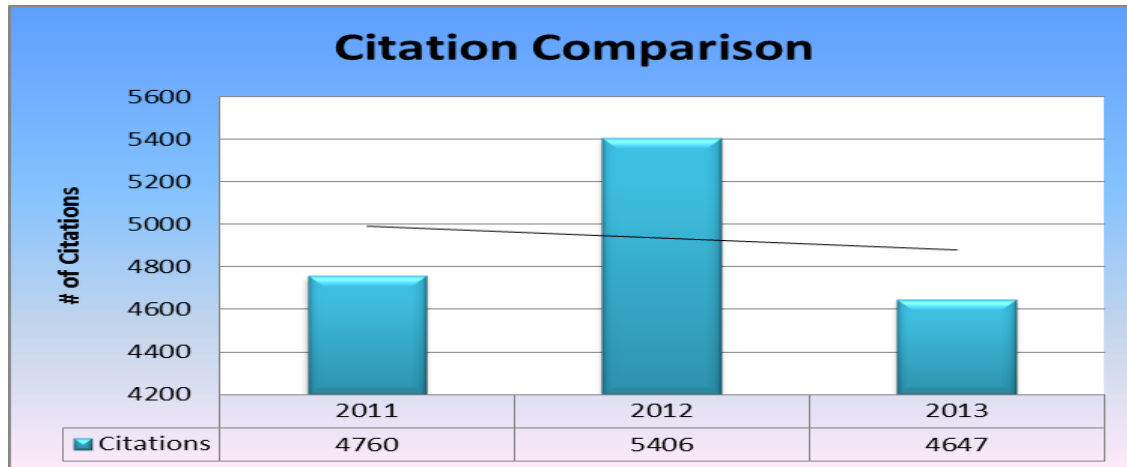
The Crime Rate data shown above indicates the number of reported offenses per 1000 residents based on the population for each year as reported by the US Census Bureau.

V. Arrest Data

We experienced a 15% increase in domestic battery 3rd degree arrests in 2013 compared to 2012. Burglary arrests were reduced 25% and overall crimes against property arrests decreased in 2013 as compared to 2012.



Juvenile crimes against persons arrests stayed relatively static while crimes against property arrests decreased 28% from 2011 to 2013; a 40% decrease in criminal trespass arrests were observed during this time frame. A 43% increase in crimes against society was noted from 2012 to 2013 due to a 35% increase in possession of a controlled substance arrests and an increase of 66% in drug paraphernalia arrests.



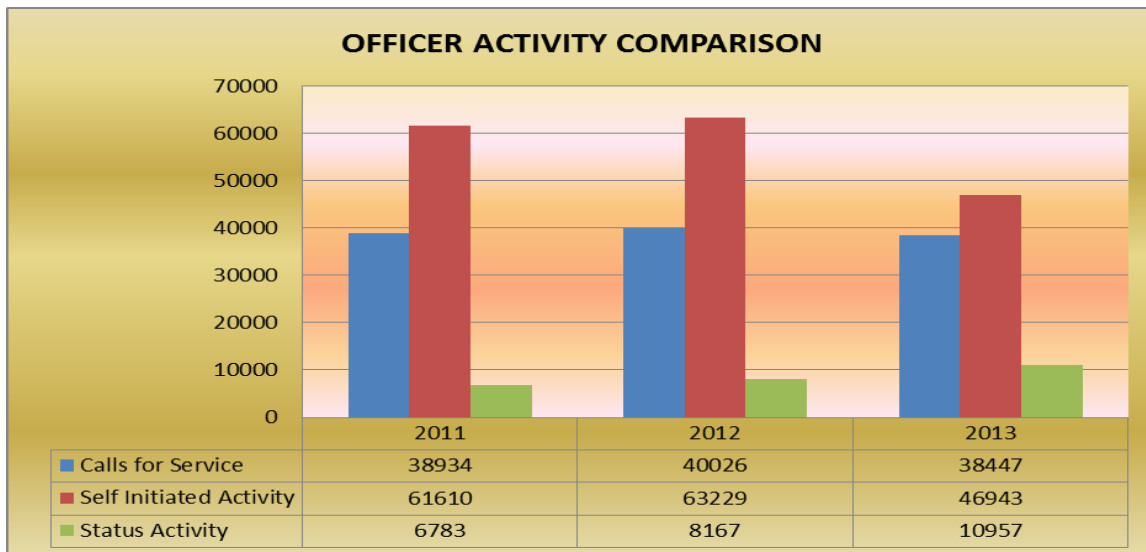
Overall citations were down 22% from 2012 to 2013 due to a lack of manpower from attrition. A 19% decrease in seat belt violations in 2013 is attributed to a successful grant funded seat belt initiative in 2012 resulting in 1107 citations for no seat belt. Community awareness and education resulted in 28% decrease in no driver's license citations in 2013 as compared to 2012.

VI. Calls for Service

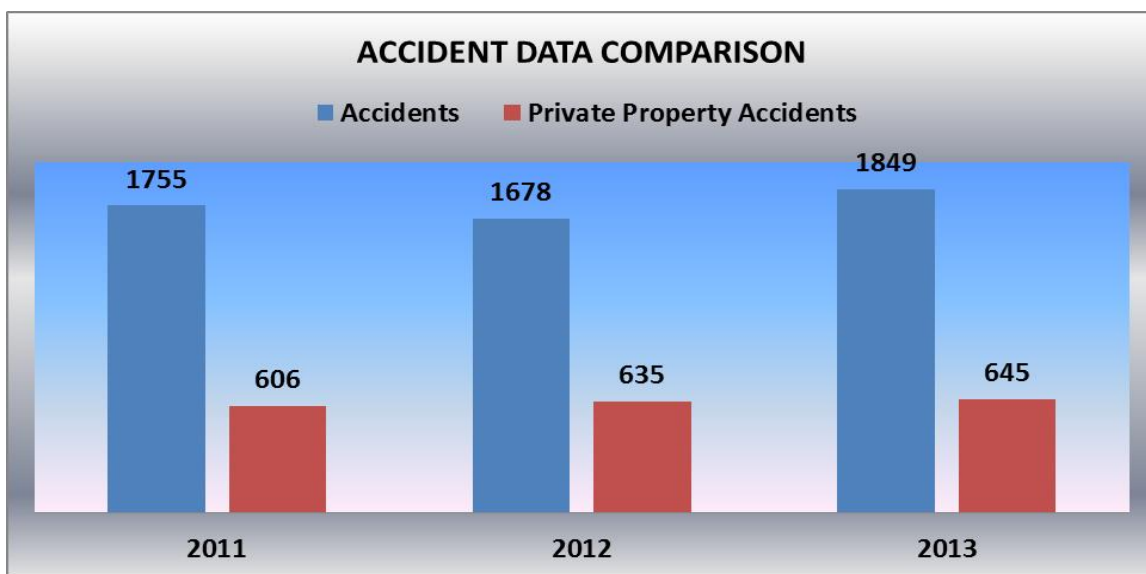
Calls for Service: Actual calls that were in response to a citizen reporting a crime or requesting assistance.

Self –Initiated Activity: A law enforcement related action initiated by the officer not in response to a request for assistance by a citizen.

Status Activity: Activities that put the officer in a directed patrol assignment or busy type status, i.e.: school assignment, special assignment, busy with prisoner, reports and paperwork etc.



Calls for service have decreased 4% from 2012 to 2013. Priority 1 calls for service have increased 8% in 2013 from 2012. Self-initiated activity experienced a 26% decrease from 2012 to 2013 likely due to manpower reductions from attrition during that time frame. Status activity has increased 25% from 2012 to 2013 with the school zone assignments staffed by patrol officers.



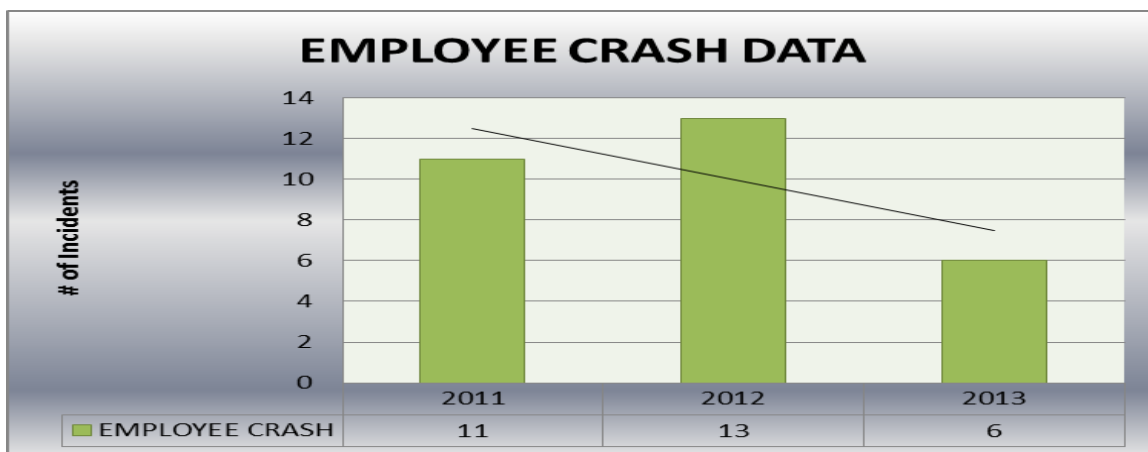
Roadway accident occurrences have increased 9% from 2012 to 2013 as a result of fewer traffic enforcement related stops due in part to reduced manpower. Private property accidents have increased 1.5% in the same time frame.



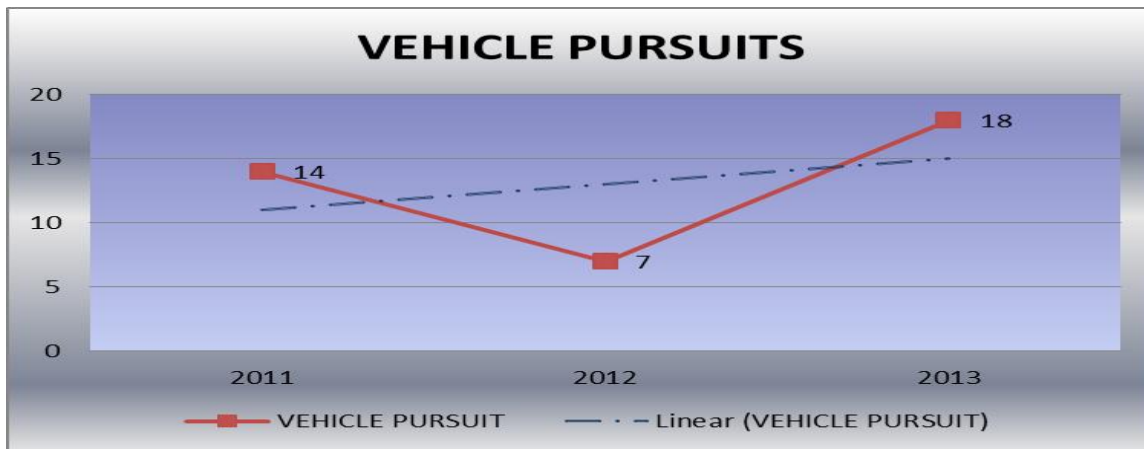
Field contact data is the information collected by officers when they stop a person for a traffic infraction or observed activity that constitutes reasonable suspicion that a crime has or is about to be committed. We collect this data to aid in investigations, help account for officer self – initiated activity and for racial profiling statistics. The number of contacts has decreased relative to the reduction in traffic stops in 2013 compared to 2012.

VII. Internal Agency Data

The department tracks key elements of employee behavior that triggers a response by the department to intervene and redirect officers that are identified by the specific criteria. Updating policy and regular in-service training are designed to reduce the frequency of unacceptable behavior.

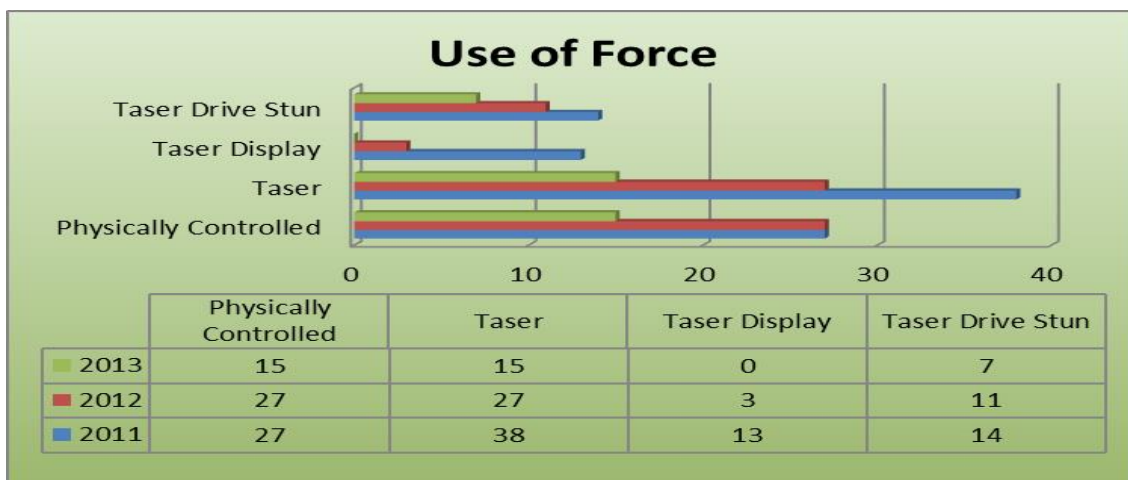
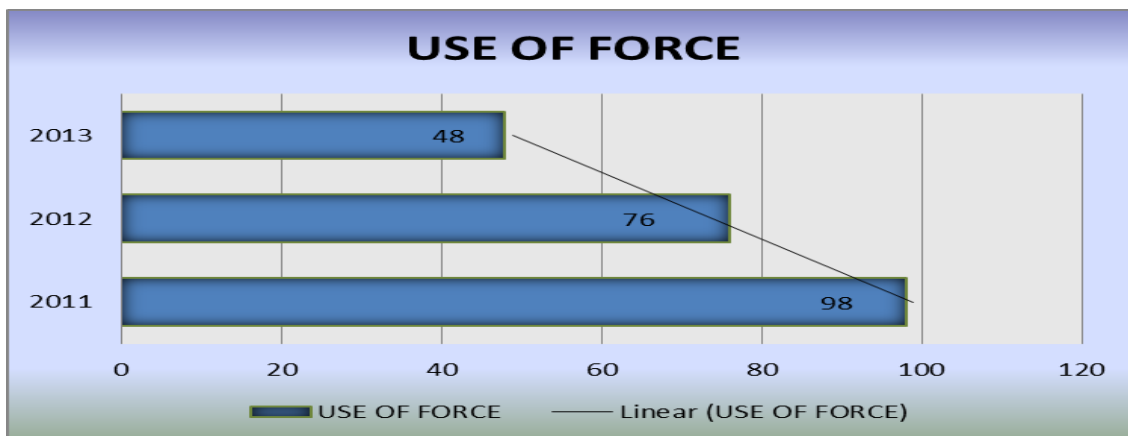


Employee involved vehicle accidents have reduced 54% from 2012 to 2013. Vehicle pursuits have increased by 61% from 2012 to 2013.



A 29% increase in pursuits from 2011 compared to 2013 was discovered. An increase of 61% was observed in vehicle pursuits from 2012 to 2013. In 2013 27% of documented pursuits were terminated by a supervisor or the officer in compliance with current policy.

Physically resistive suspects are regularly encountered by officers during the course of interactions with the public. Officers are trained to physically control combative suspects as well as how to utilize specialized tools to aid in controlling suspects. Use of force requiring further documentation has decreased 51% from 2011 to 2013.



The Taser is a tool that allows officers to control resistive suspects with a lesser degree of injury probability to the suspect and the officer. This tool is very effective and has helped mitigate injuries normally associated with dynamic physical techniques. In 2013 the Taser was the tool of choice for 68% of reported use of force.

The Internal Affairs function is that of investigating allegations of violation of law, department policy or department rule and regulation which are more serious in nature.

IA ALLEGATIONS	2011	2012	2013
Employee Misconduct	1	0	3
Evidence and Property Handling Procedures	0	1	0
Excessive Force	4	1	0
Harassment	1	0	0
In Custody Death	1	0	0
Officer Misconduct	1	2	5
Theft of Property	1	0	0
Weapons Discharge	0	0	1

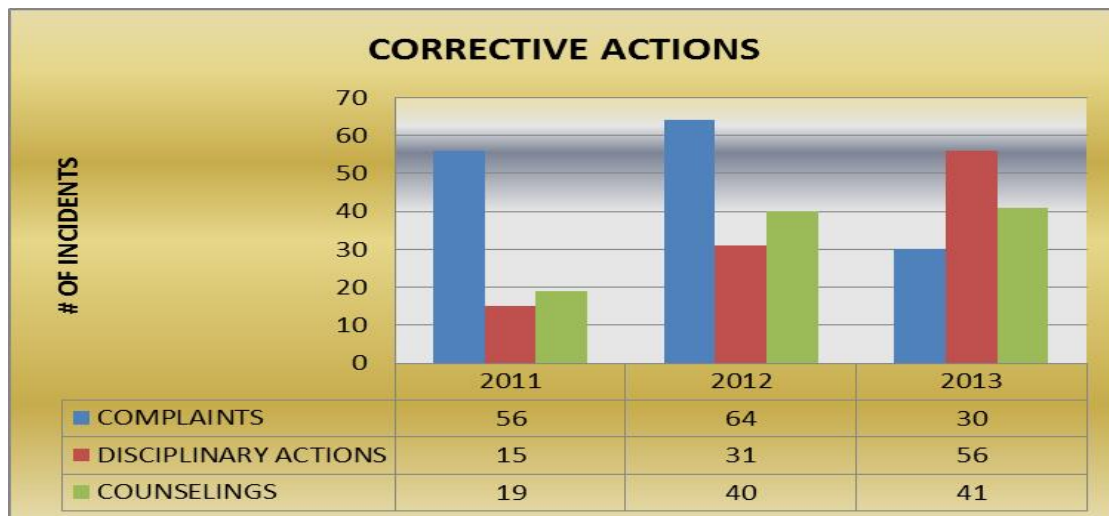
In 2011, the department conducted 9 Internal Affairs investigations as compared to 4 in 2012 and 9 in 2013. Upon completion of the investigation directed by the Chief of Police, the facts are reviewed and a category of finding is determined. A finding of Sustained indicates that facts support that the allegation was committed by the employee.

The results of those investigations, departmental findings and disciplinary actions are represented in the following two graphs.

IA FINDINGS	2011	2012	2013
Administratively Closed	1	0	1
Exonerated	1	3	0
Other	2	0	0
Sustained	8	3	8
Unfounded	5	0	0

IA DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS	2011	2012	2013
No Further Action	7	3	2
Verbal Reprimand	0	0	0
Written Reprimand	2	0	4
Suspension w/o Pay	4	1	1
Termination	1	2	3

The department strives to guide and influence employee behavior through positive reinforcement, coaching, and the use of progressive discipline. Combining remedial training with counseling is designed to alert the employee of the issue and facilitate an employee driven remedy.



This report was produced by the Administrative Division Captain Robert Bersi.

In accordance with A.C.A. § 12-12-1403 (2011) the Springdale Police Department Policy and Procedure regarding Bias Based Policing is attached for public review and inspection.

Chapter 1

POLICY TITLE: BIASED BASED POLICING

<u>POLICY NUMBER</u>	1.5
<u>RECINDS</u>	New Policy
<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>	December 10, 2007
<u>NUMBER OF PAGES</u>	4 pages
<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>	All Sworn Personnel

I. PURPOSE

To describe the department's prohibitions against bias-based profiling as outlined in Arkansas Code 12-12-1401. The purpose of this policy is to unequivocally state that racial and ethnic profiling in law enforcement is totally unacceptable, to provide guidelines for officers to prevent such occurrences, and to protect officers from unwarranted accusations when they act within the dictates of the law and policy.

II. POLICY

It is the policy of the Springdale Police Department to patrol in a proactive manner, to aggressively investigate suspicious persons and circumstances, while insisting that citizens only be stopped or detained when there exists reasonable suspicion to believe they have committed, are committing, or are about to commit, an infraction of the law. The Springdale Police Department neither condones, nor will tolerate, bias-based profiling in traffic contacts, field contacts, asset seizure and forfeiture efforts, or any contacts for a law enforcement purpose. Except as provided for in this procedure, officers shall not rely upon race/ethnicity in establishing either reasonable suspicion or probable cause.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Biased-based Profiling:** means the practice of a law enforcement officer relying, to any degree, on race, ethnicity, national origin, or religion in selecting which individuals to subject to routine investigatory activities, or in deciding upon the scope and substance of law enforcement activity following the initial routine investigatory activity, except that racial profiling does not include reliance on the criteria in combination with other identifying factors when the law enforcement officer is seeking to apprehend a specific suspect whose race, ethnicity, or national origin is part of the description of the suspect, and the description is thought to be reliable and locally relevant.
- B. Criminal profiling:** is the observation of behavioral characteristics and indicators that have consistently proven to be relevant in the collective experience of law enforcement officers when identifying particular criminal actions and are considered accordingly in determining whether or not there are grounds to reasonably believe that an investigative stop is appropriate.

C. Reasonable suspicion: means a suspicion based on facts or circumstances which of themselves do not give rise to the probable cause requisite to justify a lawful arrest, but which give rise to more than a bare suspicion that is reasonable as opposed to an imaginary or purely conjectural suspicion.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Employee Responsibility:

1. Officers shall provide the community fair and impartial police services consistent with constitutional and statutory mandates.
2. Officers must be able to articulate specific facts, circumstances and conclusions that support probable cause or reasonable suspicion for an arrest, traffic stop or investigative detention. All investigative detentions, traffic stops, arrests, or searches and seizures of property by officers will be based on a standard of reasonable suspicion or probable cause as required by the Fourth Amendment of the US Constitution and statutory authority.
3. Officers may rely in part on race or national or ethnic origin in taking appropriate action when they are on the lookout for, or are seeking to stop, detain, or apprehend, one or more specific persons who are identified or described, in part, by race or national or ethnic origin.
4. Officers may take into account the reported race or ethnicity of a specific suspect or suspects based on trustworthy, locally relevant information that links a person or persons of a specific race/ethnicity to a particular unlawful incident(s). Race/ethnicity can never be used as the sole basis for probable cause or reasonable suspicion.
5. Allegations of discriminatory or improper practices and other significant misconduct allegations will be investigated by the department's Internal Affairs Section. Where a misconduct allegation is substantiated concerning prohibited discrimination or other serious misconduct disciplinary action shall be imposed.
6. Failure to report any observed or known violations of this Policy Directive by any member of the department shall result in disciplinary action.

B. Officer Responsibility

In an effort to prevent the inappropriate perception of bias-based law enforcement, officers will utilize the following strategies when conducting pedestrian and vehicle stops:

1. Be courteous, polite and professional.
2. Explain to the citizen the reason for the stop as soon as practicable, unless doing so would compromise the safety of officers or other persons or the investigation.

3. Ensure that the length of detention is no longer than necessary to take appropriate action for the known or suspected offense.
4. Answer any questions that the citizen might have, including explaining options for the disposition of related enforcement action.
5. Provide identity by stating full name, jurisdiction and state the reason for the stop and when possible present written identification.

C. Supervisor Responsibility:

1. Monitor police conduct to ensure that the standards of this policy are being carried out by departmental employees, and assuring the highest standards of integrity and ethics among all department members.
2. Utilize procedures for the proactive review of performance, complaint and other employment information to assist in identifying and modifying potentially problematic behavior, and to promote professionalism in the department. Periodic review of mobile video recordings are to be performed to insure officer compliance with this order.

D. Annual Review

1. The Professional Standards Unit will complete an annual review of agency practices involving bias-based policing and forward same to the Chief of Police. At a minimum this review will include:
 - a. Analysis of citizen complaints and/or comments received regarding bias-based policing.
 - b. An overview of training conducted.
 - c. Recommendations as needed or required for changes in procedures and practices.
 - d. A copy of this policy will annually be submitted to the Division of Legislative Audit per Arkansas Code 12-12-1404

E. Training

1. All police department personnel will receive training at least annually on the harms of bias based profiling and discrimination, including the review of this policy.
2. Additional diversity and sensitivity training may be designated for members with sustained bias based profiling or other sustained discrimination complaints filed against them.
3. Those officers who are equipped with mobile video recording equipment will be trained in the proper use, care and maintenance of such equipment as outlined in Mobile Video Recording policy 41.3 .

F. Retaliation

1. No members of the Springdale Police Department, regardless of rank or stature, shall retaliate against officers, civilian, or volunteer employees for reporting incidents of bias law enforcement practices.
2. Actions or behaviors found to constitute retaliation shall be immediately disciplined and may lead to dismissal.

G. Application

1. This order constitutes agency policy and is not intended to enlarge the employee's existing civil or criminal liability in any way. It shall not be construed as the creation of an additional cause of action by either the employee or any third party.

Chief Kathy O'Kelley 12-10-2007
Chief Kathy O'Kelley Date